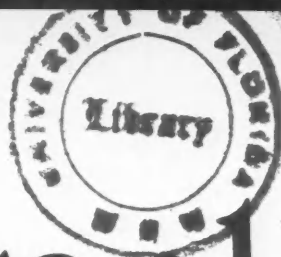
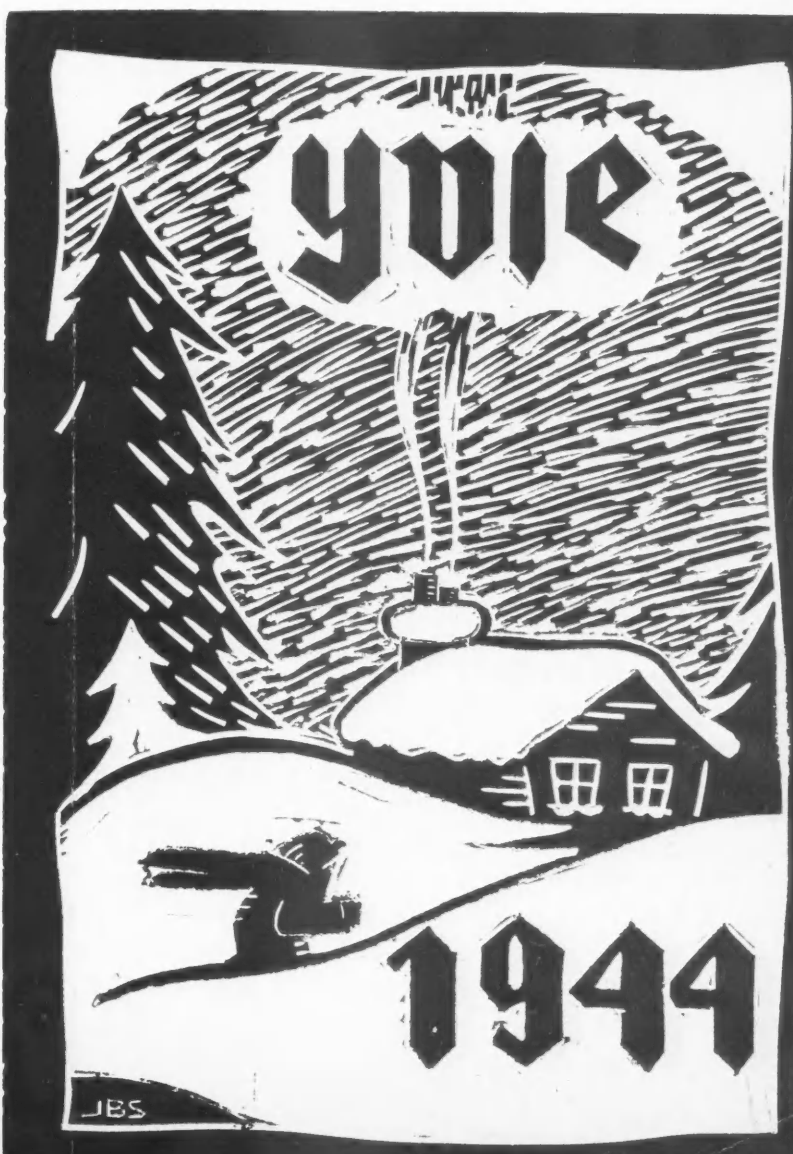


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The Cornell Countryman

Volume XLII
December, 1944
Number Two

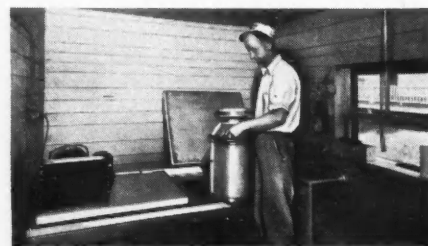


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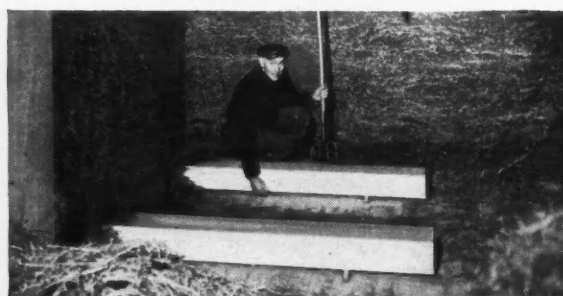
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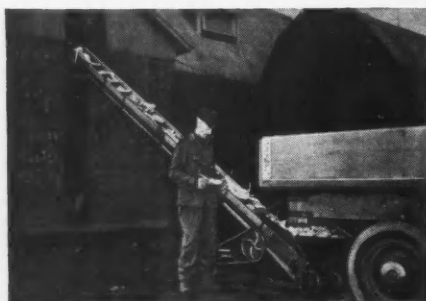
"MY ELECTRIC MILK COOLER cuts my cooling costs in half. In three years, my Milk Cooler Unit has paid for itself. My milk is never rejected and I always get top prices for it. *I couldn't stay in business without my Electric Milk Cooler.*" . . . Ralph Elwell, Bernardston, Mass.



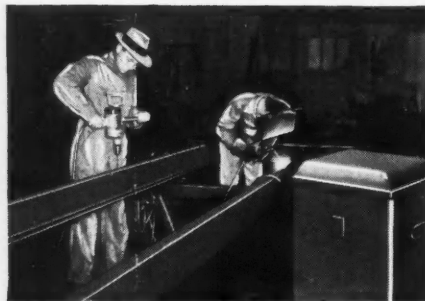
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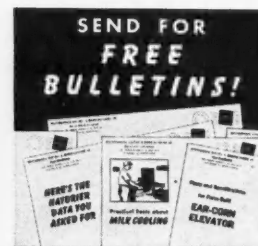
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December 1 - 7

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Cornell Countryman

Journal of Country Life,
Plant, Animal, and Human

Vol. LXII December, 1944 Number 2

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The Cornell Countryman

Member of the Agricultural College Magazines,

Founded 1903

Associated

Incorporated 1914

Published Monthly from November to June by students of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University. Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Office, Ithaca, New York. Printed by Norton Printing Co. The subscription rate is one dollar a year or three years for two dollars; single copies 15 cents.

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WE'VE been reading the 1943 Review of the Rockefeller Foundation, and have been greatly impressed, as you may be, with the tremendous research, in spite of war-made obstacles, in the fields of public health, medicinal sciences, natural sciences, social sciences, humanities, and work in China. We are interested in what this research means to us.

Aid to Dr. H. W. Florey at Oxford in 1936 to begin studies on chemical solution to pathological problems, was the initial step in the development of clinical use of penicillin. Progress is now being made in laboratories in the United States and in England.

The aim of the Foundation is "to put its support in the right place, at the right time." And it serves to make possible the development of the creative ideas of skilled men. Fulfillment of that aim may be demonstrated by the assistance given to a laboratory of physical chemistry organized at the Harvard Medical School under Dr. E. J. Cohn. The experiments in this laboratory were mainly in the determination of the nature of protein molecules. Techniques used in the lab were found by the Red Cross to be applicable to the urgent problem of producing vital blood plasma. Albumin, for treating cases of shock, clotting factors to prevent hemorrhages in surgery, and anti-bodies to counteract epidemics of disease, knowledge of these is the result of applied pure science.

Research into the fields of radiology, or x-rays, of biochemistry, and the functioning of the nervous system is being conducted, by aid, in Sweden, Denmark, and Great Britain. These are just a few of the studies being carried on in the shadow of barbed wire, and though it is but a fraction of the peacetime work, it is enough to keep alive the tradition of scientific investigation, a truly international tradition.

Advance in air transport has resulted in tying together outlying parts of the world. And by means of airplanes it was found that malaria carrying mosquitoes were being reintroduced into South America from their home in Africa. By offensive campaign, a "flit-gun" attack was made on this problem, and it is now considered to be well in hand. However, the situation has raised a larger issue, and that is the necessity for cooperation in public health affairs—by every nation. This is the concern of all; none can be isolationist on this point.

It is said that all the vaccine against yellow fever since 1937 has been derived, by extensive multiplication, from the blood of a native of West Africa who had contracted the disease. When the station in West Africa opened, no vaccine was known, no accurate diagnosis was possible until too late, no blood tests for immunity were developed. The aid of the Foundation, plus the greater gift of the lives of many scientists, are the price of the vaccination of allied armies. Similar studies are now under way to reduce the scourages of typhus.

An objective view of the American medical profession

has been the unplanned result of a program of libraries, instruction, and laboratories established in military hospitals to occupy the time of G.I. doctors awaiting active duty. American medicine has been found to be effective, and the education of doctors has equipped them with the knowledge but not enough understanding to serve their patients without the help of many and long laboratory tests.

The biggest question posed by the Review is one that has been asked by many people the world over: **Have we become slaves to the power of science we have created?** The same science that labors steadily towards the healing of man's ills, seems fairly to whizz along towards his destruction. Winston Churchill once said, "Without having improved appreciably in virtue or enjoying wiser guidance, it (mankind) has got into its hands for the first time the tools by which it can unfailingly accomplish its own extermination." It is at this point that the role of social sciences, and education in the humanities comes into being.

For the control of perverted science, many associations and institutes have been formed and fostered. Economic research, nutrition and public health, international relations, all aided because they are among the few hopes left for a peaceful world. The Foundation has, among other help in promoting exchange of ideas between nations, made grants to Harvard and Cornell Universities. Here, the effect strikes home. And so, on our campus we find a course concerned with the politics, economics, culture, literature, history, and language of the people of the Soviet Union. And the familiar sight of Latin American students on American campuses may be attributed in part to the fellowships granted by the Foundation.

Provisions have been made to safeguard the great treasures of art endangered by modern arms. In many of our art galleries and libraries, maps are being made of places where these priceless heritages of past days are located, and the military has cooperated in planning offensives that will result in the least loss to artistic creation.

Here is one institution which backs the development of the physical science, tempered with the social sciences and the arts. It must not be a voice in the wilderness. In these trying years, even greater support here and abroad is needed if these creative ideas for the betterment of mankind are to be developed. This may be the last chance for humanity to survive, much less prosper. The product of our learning may be our Frankenstein, a monster that will choke our "civilization" to its death. Our learning may be our servant, becoming more useful as peace begins and continues, for the best that is in men thrives in free air, just as it suffers convulsions in the smoky haze of battlefronts. It is our learning, and our destiny; it is up to the living generations to will a goodly heritage to our descendants.

—M.L.F.

TO MARKET By W. E. BOEK '46

HOW do our farmers sell their products? How does the corner groceryman in all our big cities receive those vegetables so fresh and crisp? Have you ever thought about the number of steps required in a marketing system to enable this to function swiftly without much loss?

Let's take a trip, down to the farmer's Cooperative Market in Menands. Riding in with a farmer selling potatoes, we arrive at the market about 2:30 P. M. We are stopped at the gate by a market man. The farmer pays so much for every package he has on his truck, (this is a small fee to cover expenses of running the market.) We then line up marked in the book under this registration number). We then line up behind a squadron of trucks. There are four lanes of trucks loaded with produce. I see apples, peaches, sweet corn, peppers, and small cabbage, and also flour. (There, we are already talking like the buyers and farmers. We mean cauliflower.) More trucks are coming in. Soon there are four lanes of trucks here and four lanes along the other side. What are they waiting for, you ask? Remember, we aren't quite in the market yet. Farmers are not allowed to go to the stalls until 3:00 P. M. This is to make it fair to both, buyer and farmer. Our farmer friend tells us that there is a heavy fine for any buying before that time. While we're waiting for 3:00 P. M. to roll around let us get a picture of the market in our minds. Coming in the driveway you face a small booth where you pay and receive your registration number. Further in we see a large building which is the market headquarters where the Market Administrator has his office and the farmers meet to solve problems. There is a cafeteria on the bottom floor so that truck drivers and farmers can eat before they set off on the long trip to the large cities or home to their farms.

Behind and on both sides of this headquarters there are stalls marked off and arranged so that long rows of trucks can line up to sell their goods. There are lights over head. To the right is a long roof resting on stilts. Under this, there is room for two rows of trucks. Farmers pay a higher rate for the privilege of having a booth under this roof. Further on to the right are stalls where buyers pack their trucks to be loaded. Around the right side and across, there are long warehouses owned by large buying companies. Railroad tracks lead to the rear of the build-

ings for loading large shipments on cars . . . trucks are starting up now so we had better keep our eyes open.

A whistle blows and an army of three hundred and fifty trucks move forward. The drivers are tense and each one is doing all he can to keep his truck close to the one in front. It's a dramatic moment with every farmer trying to get into a stall so he can sell to the buyers first. We pull up to a stall and back into it. The farmer is out and onto the back of his truck all ready to get his potatoes out where they can be seen. Here's a buyer. They jangle a little: one too low

and that the product must be uniform and of good quality all the way through.

It is a wonderful thing to have an organization which promotes good will and respect between buyers and farmers and is able to enforce its rigid rules. Who is there that says farmers cannot work together?

Our farmer has to wait in his stall until 3:30. The rules state that he cannot deliver his goods until that time so that he won't disturb the selling for other farmers. A whistle blows again and then another rush starts. This is not as bad as the other. While the farmers are unloading let's speed things up and see what happens to a truckload of produce after it leaves the farmers hands.

It takes a couple of hours to load one of these big trucks and so it



The Capital District Regional Market at Menands, near Albany.

This market provides facilities for both growers and wholesalers. Farmers trucks are lined in open stalls in three double rows, in the center. Just above, and parallel to the rows, is a shed occupied by farmers. To the left, and just above the farmers' market, are the wholesale houses.

and the other too high. They are sold and now the farmer is being paid cash and is getting the delivering address. That was a quick sale. Let's look around us now. We see two lines of trucks backed toward each other with space between. Buyers are walking up the line. Stopping here and there to jangle a minute and maybe, to buy. There are a lot of people here and most of them are trying to find a bargain. The steady buyers do not worry about what is in the bottom of the baskets or bags. The market has established rules, and one of them states that the quality of a package shall be uniform to the bottom. A fine is imposed if this is not followed. The farmer does not worry about getting his money today because there are fines imposed against buyers when they fail to make payments.

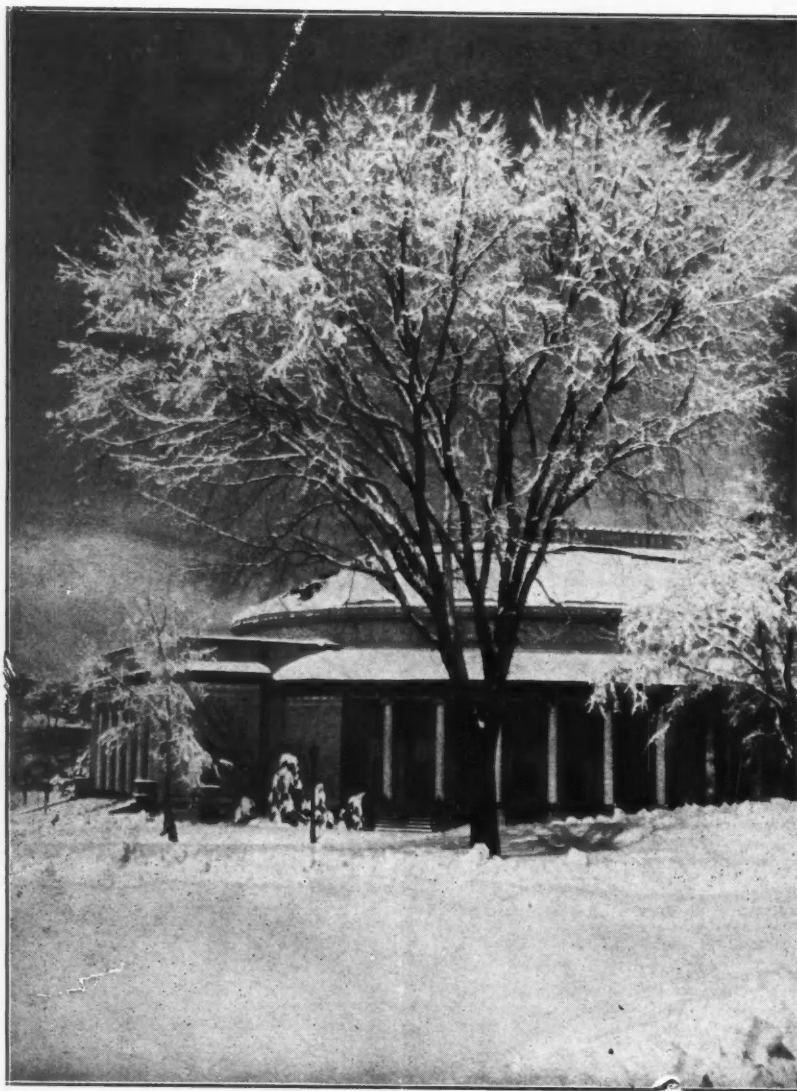
Regardless of scarcities today, the Marketing Association still maintains that the consumer controls the prices

leaves the market about six. By morning it is in New York and into retailer's trucks, who place it in your local groceryman's hands for you to buy.

Let's see now, the potatoes that were dug this morning will arrive on your table tomorrow night. They went from the farmer to the wholesaler's trucks and then to a distributing center in the city, from there to your groceryman, and then to your house for your use.

This farmers market in Menands is not the only place where farmers market their products cooperatively. You can find examples of how farmers have solved the problem of getting their goods to the consumers. You may have gone by a square many times without seeing any action because many markets have their busiest time in the early morning hours.

Next time you sit down at your table, think about our American farmers Marketing System.



Season's Greetings

Across a Table in the Dining Car John Courtney Said

by Bonaro W. Overstreet

That Eagle I'm wearing? . . .

You'll see lots of them later.

Honorable Discharge: that's what it means . . .

The Army got the notion that I was too old

To be decorating a foxhole. So here I am . . .

A quick-change artist: that's me . . .

Except for the Eagle,

I'm just another man in a dark blue suit,
With a striped tie . . .

But a couple of weeks ago

I was in uniform. And some part of me

Still is, I guess. The mind's not as quick as the body

To take its uniform off. Army habits stick.

They're more like a plaster cast you chip off by bits

Than like an outfit you shed in two minutes flat . . .

For a while, you're a civilian **outside**, and soldier **inside** . . .

And whatever you do seems queer to half of yourself . . .

There isn't much way you can train to be a civilian

Until you are . . .

And the fact of the matter is

That as long as you're in the Army you don't realize

That your out-of-the-Army habits have grown rusty.

The memories you've kept in mind of before the war

All tell you it's easy and natural to be a civilian . . .

And you sort of forget that the reason it seems easy

Is that you've been a civilian your whole life—

Till the war came along, and the Army got hold of you,

And made you get over a lot of your ways of doing things.

But you've learned the Army ways without ever believing

That **they'd** grow natural to you . . .

You haven't liked them.

They've gone against the grain—all the discipline;

All the attention to rank: the 'Yes, sir' and 'No, sir';

All the fatigue and boredom . . .

So you've grouched along . . .

And haven't noticed the change in yourself as you've
learned

That Army life is simple in lots of ways:

The rules come closer to covering all that can happen

Than any rules that you've met in civilian life . . .

And you don't have to fret yourself about grocery bills . . .

And somebody else does the planning for what you'll do
next . . .

Even the way you remember your home and your folks

Is made as much of what you've forgotten about them

As what you've held on to . . .

The picture you have of home

Is neat and clear like a landscape you see from a hilltop:

Houses in it . . . but not houses where people are worried

About the way that a grandmother spoils a kid . . .

And turns hurt and proud on your hands if you try to
tell her . . .

An uncle of mine who fought in the last war

Couldn't get over it, somehow—never wanted to be

A responsible grown-up person . . .

He went in too much

For what my brother and I called "buddy stuff"—

Old pals getting together, trying silly-hard

Just to be boys again . . .

It embarrassed us kids . . .

But now I think I know how the thing could happen.

A soldier comes home not wearing a visible wound.

There's nothing wrong with him that his family can see.

Then why can't he settle down? What is it he wants?

Doesn't he care that his wife's been doing double duty?

Doesn't he know that her body and heart ache

With wanting to have him lift the load from her shoulders?

Doesn't he know . . .?

He does. That's the funny part . . .

And he wants to carry his share . . .

But he's dog-tired . . .

And he can't turn on the civilian habits he needs

As he would a kitchen faucet . . .

He's lost the trick

Of picking and choosing his way through the multitude

Of things he's supposed to know about, and decide,

And have on his mind as important . . .

With time enough,

He can learn, all right; he can remember the tricks

That go with the trade of civilian . . .

But the danger is

That before he learns, the eyes of the people around him

Will already have questions in them that he can feel

Right through the back of his head . . .

The sort of questions

That he'll walk away from: he'll amble down to the corner

To meet some pals who won't look on him as a puzzle . . .

I'm climbing right out on a limb when I talk like this.

But don't get me wrong . . .

I'm not entering any complaints

About my own situation—or my wife and kids.

We'll make out . . .

But it's funny: since I've come home

And have found myself so clumsy at being a civilian,

I keep wanting to talk to folks who have men in the service

And who maybe will wonder about them: the way they
act . . .

INDUCTION CENTER . . . and SEPARATION CENTER . . .

Both terms are used from the Army point of view:

You're inducted into the Army . . . and after a while,

You're separated from it. But the words are coins

That could be flipped right over, heads for tails.

From the point of view of the boy who's being pulled away

From his home folks, and all his habits and plans,

The SEPARATION CENTER seems to come first . . .

And the INDUCTION CENTER should be the place

Where he's passed back through the gate to civilian life . . .

A lot of the kids—the eighteen- and nineteen-years olds—

Will come back to their first induction into the job

Of being adult civilians . . .

Old chaps like me . . .

Well, at least I had the experience before the war

Of being a married man and holding a job . . .

And bringing home my pay on Saturday night . . .

And making plans for a house, and the kids' schooling.

But a lot of boys will have only Army-made habits

To help them to hold the first job of their lives . . .

Or to help them marry, or to pick up where they left off

With a wife who's hardly more than a kid herself . . .

Don't let me get you too worried. Things work out

Where families take the trouble to **make** them work . . .

Or even give them a chance . . .

But I talk like this

Because folks forget, sometimes, that civilization

Is made of habits . . . and they're not the habits of war . . .

And you don't put them on and off like a suit of clothes . . .

NEWS and

Calendar for December In colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics

- December 2 — 4-H Club Council
Square Dance in Warren
- December 6—Grange meeting*—mov-
ies on England's agriculture as
shown by Dr. Johnstone-Wallace,
who has recently returned from
England.
- December 7—Home Economics Club
meeting*
- Home Ec Club Party to be announced.
Watch bulletin boards.
- December 13—Extension Club meet-
ing*
- Extension Club meeting*
- December 20—Grange meeting*
- December 27—4-H and Extension Club
meeting*
- December 4, 11, 18—Cornell Country-
man meeting at 4:00 in Roberts Hall

*Place not yet decided.



Floriculture Fun

"Take advantage of the opportunity of meeting people here at Cornell, and make yourself known to them. It will help you in later work," was the advice to freshman and other students in the Floriculture Department from professors in the department at a Floriculture club meeting on Nov. 10th in the Plant Science Seminar Room.

This was a "get-together" where students became acquainted with other floriculture students and with the professors in the department. The professors explained the work of the department and about the **PI Alpha XI**, floriculture honorary society, which originated at Cornell. This society is composed of men who have contributed some service to the field of Floriculture . . . this is something for you floriculture majors to aim for later in your life.

Increase in Civilian Students

Civilian enrollment has increased by 200 over last year. This is evident since some of the women were staying in tourists homes, in the infirmary and in other scattered places for several weeks until permanent housing facilities were made ready. There was a great increase in the number of co-eds this term.

The total enrollment showed a decrease of about 1,700 because of the decline in number of army trainees and now stands at 6,488 with 3,588 civilians. The women again outnumber the men: 2,267 women students compared to 1,321 men.

The enrollments in the colleges are as follows:

College of Arts and Sciences	1,287
Home Economics	516
Agriculture	472
Engineering	442
Nursing	269
Graduate School	246
Veterinary	120
Hotel	74
Architecture	65
Medicine	62
Law	35

Veterans of the present war include 1600 students, 71 of whom are here under the "GI Bill of Rights."

These figures suggest that we are getting back to pre-war student population with larger numbers of civilians.

Everyone in Hotel School, oldtimers and newcomers, was invited by Professor and Mrs. Meek to their home for tea the first Sunday we were all back in Ithaca. Since then there is no distinction between incoming frosh and work worn seniors — everybody knows everyone else. Our Lounge again has its usual informal, friendly atmosphere.

Of course the first days of the term it was a little subdued. While some of us stood over a hot stove stirring bushels of spinach or chewed pencils in accounting, the otherse went to New York for the Hotel Exposition. About this time every year hotel men come from all over for a week of conferences, tours of hotels, and the pleasure of meeting and making friends. As usual the trip was very successful. Something happening every minute—none wasted. Our next coffee hour held on Fridays in the Lounge will be a good time for us to hear more about it. (Hope the coffee isn't still of the June 24 date!)



Freshmen entering the colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture were given a royal welcome by the University 4-H and Extension Club. An open house was held in the Plant Science Seminar Room Saturday, Nov. 11. Seventy-five students played games, made paper costumes, sang and square danced. Mr. and Mrs. John Lennex of the State 4-H Extension Department were guests. Dr. E. L. Kirkpatrick, the secretary to the executive committee of the Youth Section American Country Life Association, gave a short talk and complemented the University 4-H club on having its representative elected National president for two years in a row; Edward Kagenbein was elected national president last year and Walter Boek this year. The present officers of the University 4-H club are: President, Walt Boek; Vice-president, Arletta Getman; Secretary, Ruth Mulenbecker; Publicity Secretary, Alma Cook; Treasurer, Jack Stiles; and Song Leader, Ann Babcock. Meetings will be held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month—everyone is welcome regardless of college, or previous membership.

Report from Siberia

Irkutsk, Siberia, Nov. 1944—Factory workers and farmers together harvested big crops grown from seed sent to the Soviet by the Russian War Relief.

The seeds were of good quality, and many who planted them were rewarded with bumper crops; this was especially true in the case of peas and cabbage, for the yields were great enough to insure many families of an entire year's supply.

Factory workers are most grateful for the gifts of seed "To our Russian Friends for their Victory Gardens," and fully expect to sow the same successful varieties next year.

Webster says . . .

Cleopatra (kle o pa tra). Queen of Egypt (69-30 B. C.)

No further comment?

VIEWS

Jonie Bishop

Walking across the upper campus you might notice a rather tall fellow, loaded down with books, as he hurries to work at the Student Agencies. You would not be surprised to find that it is **John Bishop**.

Jonie, an education major, has chosen his field . . . it's going to be instructing vocational agriculture after graduation this coming June. Much of the basic material he will use has been gleaned from teaching at his home near Hannibal, New York. There his interest has been in dairy production and cash crops.



Aside from studies and extra-curricular activities Jonie has watched time whiz past while working his way through school. During frosh year he held not one job, but three . . . at a canteen in one of the men's dorms, in an office in Roberts Hall, and at a fraternity house. A Sears Roebuck Scholarship helped carry him through that first year. The next terms he began competition for **Student Agencies** and worked full time for meals. That year he pledged Alpha Gamma Rho. A senior now, he is president of **Student Agencies**.

Spectators at football games and other campus events where the "Big Red" band is playing are sure to see Jonie there pounding the drum. He's been a member of the band all the time he's been at Cornell, and gets a

CORNELL'S a great place," said a new freshman, "but something seems to be lacking. No one is friendly toward you here."

"That's nothing new," chimed a V-12 who was standing nearby. "Cornell is noted as being a cold campus in more ways than one."

Conversations like this can be heard all over our campus, and what's worse, what they say is true. Students passing on the paths of the quadrangles seldom greet each other, and when they do, its only to old friends. Folks eat alone at tables in the Straight or the Home Ec. Cafeteria and hesitate even to ask a person sitting opposite them to pass the sugar. Co-eds shudder and turn away if a fellow student, who happens to be in the Navy smiles at them in class. And only a minute group of faculty members ever thought of asking students to their homes or meeting them socially.

These things can be remedied, but it will take the cooperation of all those on the campus to do it. All of us would rather be answered when we say "Hello!" to people we meet, and a general spirit of friendliness on the Hill will give us the community atmosphere that Cornell should have. After all, each of us is here to do a job, and if we help each other it will be toward the general good.

The most important thing for each student to do is to make as many personal friends as he can, and then say "Good day" to everybody he meets, or answer everyone else's greeting. A large university like Cornell affords its people an opportunity to meet companions from all parts of the country and from all walks of life, and in this manner broaden their experience as much by their acquaintances as they do with their academic work.

kick out of being a "music maker."

"I've not lost a thing at Cornell," says John Bishop, "but I have gained unlimited values."

Rooms for Rent

. . . large, nicely furnished front room. Steam heat, shower bath. Clean quiet gentleman preferred.

Syracuse Herald-American, Nov. 5
That's the way we like them too.



ACCORDING TO THE CORN COUNTRYMAN

Making friends at Cornell is easy. Extra curricular activities are numerous on the campus, and along with them there are the Straight, our student union, the various clubs, sororities, fraternities, and religious activities. Students find it natural to become acquainted with class members in their own college. After that they should "meet the people" in other colleges. That is a matter of course when they join such things as C.R.G., the **Bulletin**, the **Cornell Engineer**, the **Countryman**, the **Cornellian**, the **Dramatic Club**, or any of a dozen or more groups on the Hill. Each new friendship brings on others, and before long this place becomes home to the student.

All the different church groups carry on activities in the Cornell United Religious Work, and they too afford a chance for Cornellians to meet each other.

The faculty also can do their part. Professor and instructors in some departments make it a point to know their students and to allow their students to know them. One Professor in the Agriculture College plays host to any student who will come to the open house at his home each Monday evening. In this way teachers and pupils can get to know and appreciate each other's problems, and be friends.

Cornell doesn't have to be called "cold." Let's be friendly, not only to those we know, but greet everyone we meet, and make our campus the kind of place we want to live in.

—G.A.

News and Views

Girls who think they have a flair for designing are now offered the opportunity of entering a nation-wide contest, which promises success in a lucrative profession.



You Can Do Better Than This!

With the aim of encouraging the development of hidden talent, Harper's Bazaar announced its sponsorship of the contest to bring new acclaim to American fashion designers. Carmel Snow, editor of Harper's Bazaar said, "We are thrilled at what American women have already achieved in the field of designing, and want to encourage the younger generation to even greater achievements."

Three winners will be selected, and these will each receive \$1,500, in addition to a scholarship at the Parson's School of Design in New York City, and the invaluable service of criticism during the year by the editors of Harper's Bazaar. At the end of the term, each will be given a letter of introduction to leading manufacturers.

Who is eligible

College and school girls, between the ages of 17 and 23 at the time the awards are made, may enter the contest. "Each entrant must submit at least ten color sketches of original fashions, mounted on white cardboards with two-inch margins; also a letter of two or three hundred words telling what she wants to do in fashion, and a brief character reference from her dean or school principal.

Entries must be submitted on or before April 1, 1945, and should be sent to Harper's Bazaar, 572 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y."

Judges of the contest will be the editor of the magazine, the head of the Parsons School, and a board of two retail and two manufacturing executives. Publication of awards will be made in the April issue of Harper's Bazaar.

Why can't a Cornell Home Ec win this—contest with a future!

Home Ec Club

"We are in hopes of going on to greater heights this year, and to make the organization more active than ever before," says Rayma Carter, president of the Home Economics Club.

During the summer many changes took place, one of them being admission of some of the faculty into honorary membership, for the first time in the history of the group. Honorary members now are, Dean Sara G. Blanding, and the Misses Jean Failing and Constance Burgess.

In an impressive ceremony the newly elected officers were installed by those retiring:

Executive Committee

President, Rayma Carter

Vice-president, Helen Allmuth

Recording Sec'y., Gertrude Pless
Corresponding Sec'y., Janet Elwin
Treasurer, Betty Marzolf
Council

Vocational series chairman,
Elda Barnum

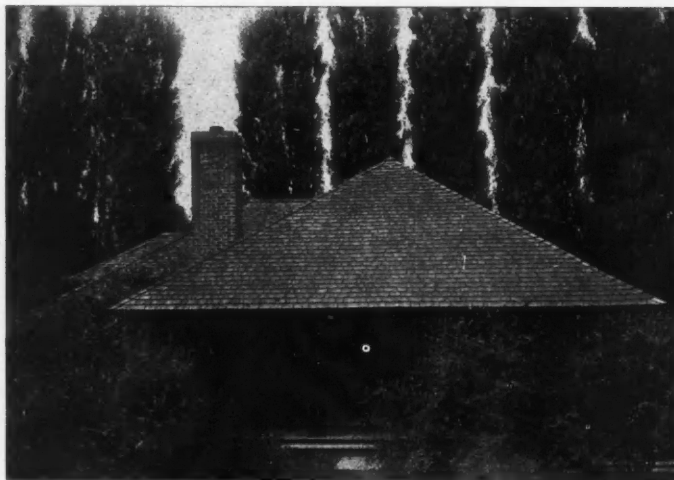
Social committee ass't., Judy Gold
Tea committee chairman, Ann Trimby

Publicity committee chairman,
Jeanne Powell

Service committee, Marjorie Steinmetz

The advisors are the Misses Jean Failing, Cameron, Mary Lou Griswold, and Mrs. Jean Reed.

Newcomers will serve as Junior members of the club and will be initiated February first, into an organization to promote greater contact of fellow students, and of student and faculty.



Cornell Countryman . . . On the Air

News of the campus will be broadcast every Tuesday at 12:40 P. M. and so to keep up with big events listen to the Countryman reporter. Campus Countryman goes on the air for you.

Why make the manure spreader the catch all for farm refuse? Most farmers see the manure spreader as their easiest way to cover up their poultry mortality. This method is not only insanitary but also leads to other sloppy farm practices.

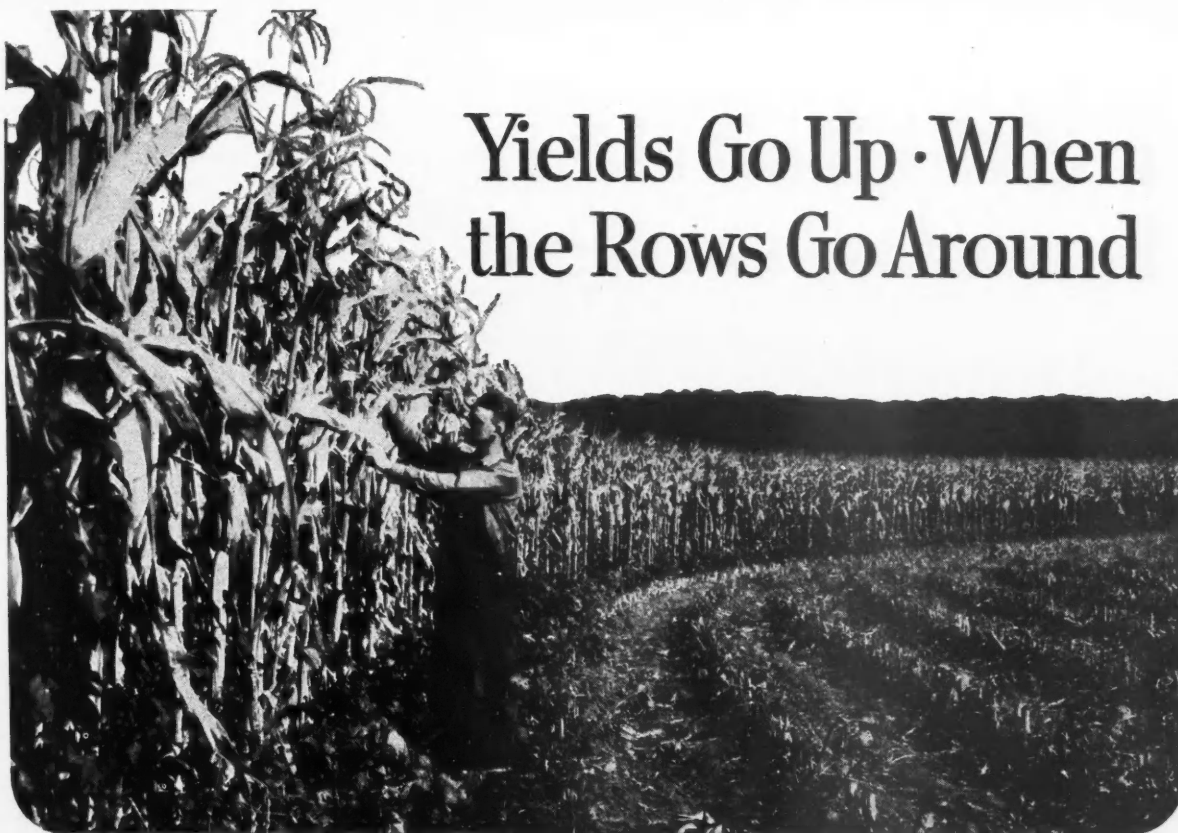
Cornell University has come to the fore again with a practical disposal pit. The construction is simple consisting of a covered pit perhaps six feet in diameter and ten feet deep. A tile or pipe through which to drop the refuse serves as the only opening above ground. Stone lined walls will prevent caving, and a gravel or sand bottom will aid drainage. Construction and location for such a pit should

be made on the same basis as for a cesspool. Many times, abandoned cesspools can be put to such use.

The most important items are to locate the decomposition pit well away from the water supply and to provide an adequate cover for the tile opening. The cover will prevent the entrance of any small farm animals. Complete construction details may be had from the county agricultural agent.

Be sure to make the pit plenty big for it will soon replace the manure spreader as the store house for decayable waste around the farm. Clean up the farm and bring down the poultry mortality.

—J.S.S.



Yields Go Up • When the Rows Go Around

ADVANCED PRACTICES MAKE FARMING MORE SECURE

★ The sweeping curves of contoured crop rows show up as beautifully on a balance sheet as they do in the rolling countryside. Created to conserve soil and preserve land values by resisting erosion, contour cultivation also pays out promptly in two ways. It pushes crop yields up and cuts down costs for labor and power.

Usually combined with other conservation practices, it seldom is possible to isolate the gains from contouring alone. However, a study in Iowa compared yields from contoured and non-contoured rows in the same 61 fields of corn. Average gain by contouring was 5.6 bushels per acre. Similar observations in Wisconsin, Missouri and Minnesota showed increases ranging from 4.1 to 10 bushels per acre.

Because it puts farming on the level, contour-

ing puts an end to hill climbing with tractor and plow, combine and corn picker. For example, comparisons made in Nebraska showed savings of labor and fuel equal to 7 hours and 15 gallons on a 30-acre field of corn.

Like most soil conservation practices, contouring calls for no added machinery, no added expense. It does call for the willingness of youth to adopt new ways. It does its part to fulfill youth's dream of life-long productivity and of permanent value to pass on to still other youth. Case encourages all the advanced practices because our success is bound up with yours. Let us send you the new bulletin "Level Farming on Sloping Fields" and tell you about the full-color movie of the same name, available for group showings. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.



CASE



Advanced practices, like all farming operations, are done with machines. Case dealers are supplied with bulletins, films, and other educational material to encourage soil conservation methods. They give special attention to the adaptation and adjustment of present machines to the improved methods, as well as the choice of new equipment suited to the farming of tomorrow. As you plan for permanence in your farming, remember the endurance for which Case tractors, implements and machines are known.



—Courtesy Cornell Alumni News

Vet College Looking West

Veterinary medicine has come a long way since the days of shotgun prescriptions, quackery, and the men who treated contagious abortion at nine o'clock and then helped deliver a calf at ten, without the simple precaution of washing their hands and instruments between cases. However this article deals neither with the history of the veterinary profession nor does it tell of the legendary colorful figures who have helped create a solid foundation for the respected and hard earned degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine. Instead, we'd like to tell you what our Vet boys have been doing at Cornell—how they've done their best to keep alive a certain college spirit.

THE game of touch football was interrupted only by an occasional glance at some passing campus beauty. Any co-ed who has ever walked by the Vet College on her way to the Arts Campus or back again to Wing Hall knows what this reporter has witnessed and fortunately, is still able to report.

With an eye out for presenting the Vet student to the campus proper, we rambled over to James Law Hall, the center of Vet studies and relaxation, and were almost overcome by a spirit that seemed to have gone from Cornell when the E.R.C.* was called out in '42. We discovered that the Vet College, practically untouched by the drafting of pre-war trainees, was continuing its accelerated program, turn-

*Enlisted Reserve Corps.

ing out the classes necessary to fill the ever persistent need for vets in the production of better livestock.

The Vet College has always impressed us as a citadel of study, an institution of hard work and even harder play. However there is a section of Vet work little known to the outside colleges. That extra-curricular phase of joining activities, forming class teams, helping out with college entertainment and student participations, the out-of-classroom activities that have made the Vet students so well known in every part of Cornell. All in all, it's been a move in the direction of a better balance between student and environment, a move which makes for a finer student, one who understands that a classroom is not the only source of education.

As we strolled thru the Vet buildings, it was not difficult to get the boys talking and soon they were telling me as much as they could about the activities which the Vet students have engineered and led.

"Yes, Lynn, there's spirit within our college and it doesn't stop here, but goes on to the quadrangle as well." My newly acquired friend spoke on, "I've been here since the summer of '43, coming in on the crest of the ASTP program. After spending four months in camp receiving my basic training, the hills of Ithaca certainly looked good again. You see, I had been here in '41 and '42, and five months away were enough to bring on nostalgia when my bus came in sight of the Libe Tower. I was told I belonged to Company C the crack outfit on the

V....for veterinary

by Lynn Warren

With thanks to Warren Jeffrey for helping to gather the facts.

hill—was given my PFC stripe, my Cornell shields, and my return to Cornell was complete.

"Despite the Army regulations that we boys had to face, we managed to show all Cornell that the Vet students had loads of energy, that we could get around the hill in addition to merely completing our work. Bob Rost became an excellent manager of the basketball team, and Charlie Robinson, one time star back for the Big Red Varsity now helped out as trainer. Both John Steele and Charlie Jenkins, who were civilians at the time, made the track team, and Jenkins became one of the football team. Then there was Al Evans who wrote and directed the Serviceman's Committee presentation of "Give Me Liberty (Or At Least A Pass)" and continued to entertain at open houses and rallies.

The Freshman class organized an excellent glee club, out of which grew the now famous "Over-sextet" (or five man and two tenors—more about them later.) Company C was a proud company and with its dissolution and the eventual discharge of boys from the Army, the maroon and white guide-on flag was put away—but the spirit prevailed."

Civilian Life Again

The Vet boys were back in civies again, and without government restrictions hanging over their heads they had more time to be just plain Cornellians; so they joined this committee and started that one, planned a show here and gave it there, worked up a program and CRG aired it, wrote

an article and the *Bulletin* printed it. The Vet College boys became known over the campus, and the more they did the more Cornell wanted.

Minor "Bud" Watts was appointed President of the Student Traditions Committee. John Kandl hit the top as a track star by winning the AAU cross country championship. John Steele and Charlie Jenkins carried on with their track and football. Freshman Harry Rubin made the Varsity team and he has promise of being one of Snively's leading linemen next year. This fall he suffered a broken foot that benched him throughout the latter part of the season.



The Junior American Veterinary Medical Association with Ralph Lewis, its president, has undertaken to mold the interests of the Vet school into proper channels. The association has done good work by providing information, films, and interesting talks. Much credit is due to the Vet boys who have joined and helped this worthwhile non-sectarian group that has accomplished so much already, and will continue to do more. There's Ted Beyer, a talented senior who has entertained at faculty receptions and J.A.V.M.A. functions with his accordion. There's a swing quintet being formed with Saul Seader and Don Icken, trumpets; Edmund Fountain, drums; Gil Feldman, sax; and Ed Bzerki, piano. Ed Fountain, in addition to playing the drums, is a trainer on the football team, as is Carl Vetter; and Phil Brown will be trying out for baseball this spring.

BOYS 'N IVY SHOW

Of course the biggest spree that the Vet School boys went on occurred in September when Al Evans, assisted by Julie Haberman, wrote and directed the Boys 'N Ivy Review. Whoever saw the show will attest to the fact that the Vet students can certainly turn

out talent. The septet were all Vet boys. Julie Haberman, Herman Salk, Roy Olhurst, Robert Rost, Donald Icken, Byron McAvoy and Ray Delano gave out with their best. Ray, who accompanied the boys, showed what he could really do with his electric guitar.

"Beef, 'Fore and After", the simulated delivery of a calf was written up as one of the highlights of the evening by the *Cornell Alumni News*, and the *Ithaca Journal*. Dick Parameter assisted in the lighting crew and was also one of the cast. Gil Lewis and Walt Klein were in the dramatic sequences, and Hunter Cohen, another Vet boy, helped with the publicity. Al Evans proved his mettle as a top notch writer and producer in "Boys 'N Ivy" his last Cornell show.

Julie Haberman the show's assistant director has remained to bring us more entertainment. (You'll hear more about him thru CRG). Cornell's radio station has invited Julie's septet to do a new bi-monthly show. Their story is so interesting we'll have to save it for another issue of the *Countryman*. But we can say this now. Listen to CRG on the first and fourth Thursday of each month. Five-fifteen's the time, 640 kg. We predict that you'll be asking more about these Vet boys.

Yes, the Vet School really has something besides dogs and cats and antiseptics. The men and women who study on the Vet campus learning what to do and what not to do with farm animals, have discovered something just as important as medical facts. A college education merely begins in the classroom. It continues as a spirit of friendliness, co-operation,



—Courtesy Cornell Alumni News

Captain Walter J. Matusczak, '41, '43 DVM (center above), base veterinarian at Morrison Field, Fla., treats an Air-dale member of the K-9 (war dog) detachment which undergoes training and does guard duty at the Field.

interest in all the hundreds of activities that go on daily. The boys and girls of the Vet College have done their best to enter every possible group. You've seen them on the stage, you've heard them at a mike, you've seen them on the sportsfield, you've heard them all over Cornell. The Vet students have done their best to keep alive the spirit of college days gone by. Despite war, heavy schedules, even the lack of a few favorite activities, the Vet College can be proud of its students. They've done their best. Have you?



Youth Meets

AMERICA'S youth is thinking and acting. That was the main conclusion drawn from the recent conference of the Youth Section American Country Life Association held in Fredonia, New York. Over two hundred and fifty young people representing thirty college groups, sixty outside rural groups and twelve national groups met for a four day session under the theme, "When Tomorrow Comes."

Looking back into history it can be easily seen that whenever the world became disrupted it was the youth who undertook the job of winning the peace often at the cost of their lives. Yet when peace came they were left out. Even after the last World War they were forgotten. Will they be left after this one with nothing to do but to pay the debts and suffer their wounds?

Conferences such as the one at Fredonia have very clearly answered this. Youth are getting together in groups and analyzing the problems of their community. They believe that if they can solve their local problems, they can go on and apply the things they have learned to national and international problems.

You may wonder what are the prob-

lems that concern them so much. Problems of race, religion, health, and education exist everywhere. Under these four fundamental headings you can find a multitude of tasks that need to be done. At a national conference such as the one at Fredonia you have a cross section of American youth. They know that these problems exist and have already done something about them in their own communities. A fellow from Kansas gets up and tells the rest about the work his local group has done in equalizing educational opportunities of negroes and whites. That seems to be just the solution that a girl from a city in Pennsylvania has been striving to find for her community. More questions are asked and then a general discussion takes place. The girl goes home to Pennsylvania and applies what she has learned. Then a representative from Argentina tells of the problems he has. A Canadian takes the floor and explains what his local group has done and still has to do. Soon the rest of the group begin to realize that there isn't as much difference between people in other countries as they had believed. The same conclusions are drawn about the people in Germany before Hitler came into power. Why, then do we have wars? Youth in Germany were recognized by Hitler and later idolized. The former government had failed to see in youth their country's future lead-

ers. We must not let that be repeated in any country again.

Here in our own country one of the main things that concerned local groups was in getting adult recognition. Why it is that adults and adult organizations have failed to give any value to youth and their groups is difficult to understand. If they realized that their own places will soon be filled by these youngsters and that the eventual success of their organizations will depend upon the new vigor that youth will bring to it they would not hesitate to back youth programs.

Youth at the Fredonia conference stressed the fact that they need help in the form of adult advice and not as adult supervision. A guiding hand but not a commanding leader is what adults should offer.

A group of inspired youth went home from the Fredonia conference to face the job of making their communities a better place to live in. A meeting like this could not be held in many parts of the world. Yet it is the kind of thing that will teach them the art of making enduring friendships. Youth can be looked to, more as time passes, to bring the understanding between nations that must be had if we are to have an enduring peace.

Walter E. Boek, President,
Youth Section ACLA

CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

on the Air . . .

Tuesday 12:40

•

Listen for news of events

Christmas Week

For
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5:00—6:00 P.M.

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Monday
thru
Saturday

At syzygy the Sun, Moon, and Earth are nearly at the same straight line and would be exactly so if the inclination of the Moon's orbits were zero.

Astronomy, J. C. Duncan, p. 118

Ah ha, we thought there was a catch to it.

* * *

Production

Two country lads were kicking a football around one day. One of them kicked it into a neighboring yard where they were some chickens. The rooster walked up to it, and told the hens: "Girls, I'm not complaining, but look at the work they're turning out over there."

—Tar n' Feathers

* * *

We see by the papers . . .

It takes 12,000 workers to put that bottle of milk at your door.

—Advertisement

Yes, it sounded as if it did.

* * *

Only a week after he'd started his new job, the lucky youth announced he was quitting. "Tain't the wages," he told the foreman. "But I can't

help suffering from a guilty conscience, all the time I'm working." "Why feel guilty," asked the foreman. "Well, I'm all the time worrying about how I'm cheatin' some big strong mule out of a job."

—RPI Pup

SALT

Hotel Page: "Telegram for Mr. Niespondlavance, Mr. Niespondlavance."

Mr. Niespondlavance: "What initial, please?"

—Ibid.

* * *

Senior: "How do you like my room as a whole?"

Frosh: "As a hole it's fine, as a room, not so good."

—Froth

* * *

**First: "She's pretty as a picture."
Second: "Yeah, nice frame too."**

The Public Pays

"Farm products cost more than they used to," complained the customer.

"Yep," agreed the farmer . . . "When we have to know the botanical name of what we're raisin', and the zoological name of the insect that eats it, and the chemical name of what's killin' it, somebody's got to pay."

* * *

A prof who comes to class two minutes early is very rare—in fact, he's in a class by himself.

—Epitome

* * *

A senior spotted a frosh polishing off a meal in a near-by cafe. "Hi, Frosh, wha you got there, tea or coffee?" The '48er looked mournful, "They didn't say."

* * *

The orchestra stood rooted to the spot—it had played "Trees" just once too often.

—RPI Pup

* * *

Ed Note: The good die young, but not jokes.

The Cornell Calendar For 1945

Available about Dec. 1st. New views, and the same low price as usual.

\$1.50

CORNELL CHRISTMAS CARDS

Complete assortment of campus views

50c
dozen

CORNELL BEVERAGE GLASSES

Popular 7 oz. size with Cornell seal

\$1.50
dozen

THE CORNELL CO-OP

Barnes Hall

On The Campus

The Norton Printing Co. 317 East State Street Ithaca, New York

Where Service Is A Habit

Negative News

IT IS A TRUISM, in news-writing and in advertising, that the public is not interested in negative statements. In fact, advertisers stay away from any statement that may be construed as being on the negative side. For example, no wise salesman for a mechanical refrigerator will venture the claim that his wares will not leak. He does not wish to put into the customer's mind any idea of a possible leakage. These white-enameled iceless devices do not leak, anyhow!

But at the risk of making a negative announcement, this statement sets forth that there will be

No Farm and Home Week at Cornell this year

Nor will this hitherto-annual event be likely to be resumed until victory is won.

When most of the gasoline and rubber are no longer needed for American armed forces; when food for civilians becomes more plentiful, less expensive, and free from ration-points; when living quarters are less congested,—then the good, old-fashioned annual gathering of the friends of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics—of the friends of the land and the home—will be resumed.

Cornell still has much of the aspect of an armed camp; its roadways resound to the tramp of marching men. Some of its usual eating places have been converted into mess-halls; more Ithaca families go to restaurants because household cooks are in war plants.

So, to answer queries that have come to Cornell concerning the possibilities of having a Farm and Home Week this year, the answer is a reluctant "No!"

But, as a positive statement, to a possible query as to whether the Week will be resumed as a post-war activity, the answer is an enthusiastic "Yes!"

Just another good reason for doing all we can to speed the victory with war bonds and everything else that will help.

Cornell in Service

We on the hill as well as our readers are interested in what former Cornell students are doing and where they are, especially those now serving in the armed services. If you have any such information, would you kindly pass it along to us? Any such correspondence should be addressed to "Cornell in Service, % The Cornell Countryman, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, New York.

'27

From across the seas . . . **Marjorie Grant** is Assistant Club Director for the American Red Cross in China.

'34

Olive Homan is a second lieutenant in the medical corps. She's stationed at the Post Hospital, Camp Breckenbridge, Kentucky.

'38

Major Mary Dixon has been serving with the 8th Air Force, and was on General Doolittle's staff when the last reports came in.

'39

Rachel Life, USNR, is busy these days, training at Smith College.

Red Cross overseas . . . **Ruth Goodman** is on the Australian staff, while **Sally Steinman** is a Recreational Staff Assistant in Italy.

'40

Julia Swennigsen, second lieutenant, is working in Brigham City, Utah. Julia is a physical therapist.

Rose Anna Nardi, is an Ensign. She is an assistant commissary officer at the Naval Training Center in San Diego, California. Hubby, **Lt. Asa George** is a Public Works Officer at the Naval Air Station, Daytona Beach.

'42

Eleanor Mitten is yeoman third class. She's stationed in Pensacola, Florida.

Warrant Officer Morris P. Eisman is an aid attached to the staff of Rear Admiral W. L. Mann, Thirteenth Naval District, Seattle, Washington. During recent months he has been working on a special case at Farragut, Idaho.

PhH. 3/c Ellen Jane Benway from Ontario, New York is now stationed at a WAVE's hospital in Boston, Mass.

Cpl. Mathew M. Vittucci is serving in the U. S. Air Force Special Service command. He is now located at Fort Sumner, New Mexico. Cpl. Vittucci expects to return to Cornell after the war to obtain his Master's Degree.



'44

Radio technology ought to make great advances now that **Ed Kagenbein** is A/S at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Lt. Robert G. Wilson has recently completed his O.C.S. training and is now a 2nd lieutenant at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Lt. Wilson also plans to return to Cornell after the war and would like to see a short refresher course inaugurated to bring the service man up to date in Agriculture.

S/Sgt. Karl G. Smith is serving somewhere in England.

Pvt. Frank Wiley has been injured in a tank accident earlier this fall. At last report, he was recovering nicely.

Lt. Alan J. Albright was married last July to the former Miss Betty Porray of Ontario Center, New York. Lt. Albright is now located at Fort Devins, Mass.

Lt. Louis A. Peterson is training with the paratroopers at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Pfc. James E. Mapes was recently transferred from Princeton University to Camp Van Dorn, Mississippi. While

at Princeton, he studied electrical engineering and would like to continue in that field after the war.

Lt. Donald A. Van Waes has completed gunnery training at Tallahassee, Florida. He was then transferred to Perry, Florida to await overseas assignment.

'45

Pvt. Robert H. Engel is now serving with the 1st Armored Division, Headquarters Company, 11th Armored Infantry Battalion "somewhere" in Italy.

Pvt. Hyman M. Lechhook is now connected with the 130th Malaria Control Unit somewhere in North Africa.

—W.E.B.

—J.S.S.

GRAD GOSSIP

'32

Richard Pringle has taken over the duties of agricultural agent in Schenectady county, following the retirement of Clarence Johnson '22.

'37

Mary Rita Keane is now Mrs. Edward A. Brady, Jr. The wedding took place June 17th. Mary has been living in New York City.

'39

Mrs. Robert K. Irwin, formerly **Anna DuBols**, is now head of the Home Ec Department of Suffern High School in Suffern, New York.

'40

Mr. and Mrs. McCarty Hanger announced the birth of a daughter, Martha. The mother is the former **Marjorie Eddy**.

'41

Rodney Hommel is now the 4-H Club agent in Montgomery County.

Eleanor Lloyd was married last August to William K. Cavanaugh. Eleanor is now back in her home territory, Illinois, heading Home Ec at Blackburn College in Carlinville.

'42

Irving Davis was made a full agent, April 1, 1944 for Schuyler County.

Joe A. Carley was made assistant county agent for Cattaraugus County on February 4, 1944.

GRAD GOSSIP

'43

Lucian Freeman has served as assistant county agent in the following counties since his graduation two years ago: Alleganey, April 1, 1943 to January 20, 1944; Schenectady, January 21, 1944 to August 31, 1944; and has been located in Onondaga since September 1, 1944.

J. C. Swan was assistant county agent for Rensselaer from July 26, 1943 until March 31, 1944 at which time he was made acting county agent for Rensselaer.

Harlet Gauss has just become the wife of **Dr. Edwin B. Smith**, Cornell Vet School graduate who is now practicing in Clinton, New Jersey.

Dorothy Kellogg was recently married to **Capt. Louis J. Conti** of Utica, New York.

Beth Kehoe is working as Home Economist for the Western Mass. Electric Company, Pittsfield.

If you're in the vicinity of Bronxville, New York, you may see **Mary Ellen Pearson**, now Mrs. **Fay Brandis**. Mary is the Director of Residence at Sarah Lawrence College.

Mrs. Roscoe DuMond, the former **Bernadine Sutton** is now the mother of a baby girl, **Susan Lee**.

Congratulations to the **Phillip Johnsons**, who are expecting a blessed event next June. The father-to-be is a grad of Administrative Engineering college. Mrs. Johnson, the former **Jean Copeland**, was Home Ec '44.

'44

Cornell romance — **Martha Edson** and **Raymond Baxter** were married last June. The couple live at 519 East Buffalo Street, Ithaca.

Jeanette Froeber is school marm these days. She's teaching at Pine Hill Union Free School.

Jane Furtick is nutritionist for the Philadelphia Dairy Council.

Rebecca Harrison is an assistant nursery school teacher at the Sophie Wright Settlement House in Detroit.

Doris Holmes is now the wife of **Captain Du Bois Jenkins**. Doris is cafeteria supervisor in the General Cable Corporation in Rome.

Edwin L. Bell is assistant agent in Rensselaer County.

Walter W. Forshee has been assistant county agent in Delaware County from July 1, 1944 until August 31, 1944. On September 1, 1944 he was transferred to Steuben County.

Betsy Kandiko* '44 writes . . .

"Hopped out to California in September—got tired of New York. Am on the editorial staff of the **Los Angeles Examiner**. Saaay, a newspaper office has atmosphere, smoke clouds thick as fog, phones jangling, teletypes clacking, spittoons underfoot, paste pots reeking sourly, editors barking "Boy, copy!"

I love it. I'm on the financial beat . . . trot around all day with a street car pass and pick up news at the grain exchange, stock market, AP press. **MISS CORNELL**. Went to the **Hollywood Palladium** . . . **Woody Herman**. Don't believe all you hear about Cal. weather. Awfully nice when it's nice, but when it rains it forgets how to stop. Want campus gossip. Bye."

*For the benefit of frosh—Betsy was editor of **Countryman** last year.



Rudy Caplan who worked so hard as Feature Editor of the **Countryman** is now pouring her energies into the work of Home Demonstration Agent at Sodus. Rudy's engagement to **Robert Brunton** has been announced recently.

Robert S. Smith, the county agent in Louis County is leaving soon and expects to go in the army about December 15th.

Katie Bonsteel (nee **Pierce**) is teaching Home Ec in King Ferry. Hubby, **Lawrence Bonsteel** '43 is a second lieutenant in the Army.

'45

Grapevine tells us that **Virginia Ferri** is now dietitian at Lourdes Memorial Hospital, Binghamton, New York.

Adelaide Kennedy, will begin her job as Assistant 4-H agent in St. Lawrence County the first of this month. Bonne chance!

Marilla Oakes, Home Ec is another pre-wed. Her engagement to **Fredrick Jenks** '46 has recently been announced.

Muriel Posner will hear wedding bells sometime this winter. Lucky man is Army Captain **Victor Glasser**.

Alice Ross, president of the senior class this past summer is now in the Army. We don't know her address as yet.

Clothing major made good . . . **Ethel Elsner** now works in **R. H. Macy Company**, New York.



L. A. Putnam was appointed, February 1, 1944, as assistant county agent to Niagara County.



Above—Lapping furrows uphill with 2-Way Pick-up Plow



Model C — First SELF-GREASING Tractor

Sealed Reservoir bearings end daily greasing . . . eliminate the grease gun. Hundreds of pounds of grease and hours of time are saved in the life of the tractor.



Power-Controlled Tractor Implements respond instantly to the touch of a six-inch lever, a new type of precision control advanced by Allis-Chalmers. Your arm no longer aches from moving long levers by muscle power alone.

New WC Tractor-Mounted Corn Harvester — Husks Like The Human Hand! Revolutionary new rubber roll and spring steel "fingers" closely duplicate the skill of a hand husker. Simpler — attached in a fraction of usual time.

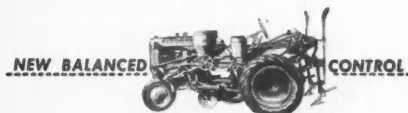
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AT Allis-Chalmers we believe in the farm as a way of life . . . in family-operated farms!

We are dedicated to the purpose of helping the American farmer become more independent, more successful . . . with home-owned and home-operated equipment that he can afford to buy, that he can operate at a profit, regardless of acreage.

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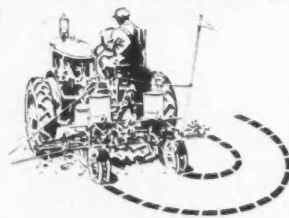
Fits 4 Million Tractorless Farms —

A complete power outfit priced within the reach of all family-size farms was first conceived by Allis-Chalmers. Model B Tractor with matched implements answers the dream of farmers still using horses or mules.

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WITHOUT THESE BASIC FEATURES
NO MACHINE QUALIFIES AS
AN ALL-PURPOSE FARM TRACTOR



A SHORT TURNING RADIUS is vital for row-crop farming. Farmalls A and B turn in 10 feet. Tricycle design, and individual wheel brakes that enable operator to pivot on either rear wheel, are indispensable features.



AMPLE CROP CLEARANCE is required for cultivating. Farmalls have up to 30 inches vertically and a wide range of rear wheel spacings horizontally. Low pressure tires increase traction and decrease soil packing. On every job the operator has a clear view of the work he is doing.

FARMALLS ARE FIRST

ANY MAN WHO BUYS A TRACTOR buys it for one big reason: *the work the tractor will do.* The quality of work, the volume, and the variety are the real measures of tractor value. Couple these factors with original cost, plus upkeep and operation, and you have the whole story.

That's the way most farmers figure it out when they make this important investment. *The answer has turned out to be a Farmall tractor more times than all other makes combined.*

That doesn't happen by chance. It happens because these famous red tractors are designed and built to do more work, better work, and a bigger

variety of work per dollar of cost than anything else on wheels.

At the right are a few basic reasons behind Farmall tractor performance. The McCormick-Deering dealer will be glad to demonstrate how Farmalls, with their complete line of related tools and machines, make up the most efficient system of power farming in existence. . . . Those are the big things to remember when you plan the purchase of farm power equipment.

With all possible manufacturing speed,

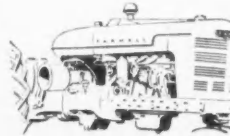
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